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CONTADORA GROUP TO MEET 6 JUNE 'REGARDLESS'

PA022206 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2017 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Panama City, 2 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers will meet in this capital on 6 June, regardless of whether the peace document "is signed or not," it was reported today by Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera. Contadora, comprised of Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and Mexico, established 6 June as the deadline to sign a peace document for the region, but the document is yet to be completed.

Cabrera told ACAN-EFE that "it would not be politically advisable to predict what decisions will be adopted by the foreign ministers," when referring to the possibility of the peace treaty's being signed. "The process started by the peace group does not conclude with the signature; it merely begins the much more complex process of enforcement and compliance," the deputy foreign minister said. Cabrera reasserted that "Contadora is much more than a document," although he believes that the treaty will be signed "soon."

The Contadora Group deputy foreign ministers will meet in this capital to prepare the foreign ministers' summit. The Panamanian deputy foreign minister said that on "the eve of the summit, on 4 or 5 June," the Contadora technical group will meet in Panama to settle the final details. Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle also said that his government does not believe that the peace document "should be signed hastily." The president admitted: "There have been problems concerning the interpretation of really difficult points, such as the limitation of weapons, but we believe we can attain the document's signature on 6 June."

He added: "Panama, and I think that I am talking on behalf of my other colleagues in Contadora, is prepared to continue struggling as long as necessary to attain peace." "So far Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela have exerted an honest, serious, costly, and painstaking agreement [acuerdo] to attain peace in Central America," he stated.

Document Will Not Be Signed

PA030316 Paris AFP in Spanish 0231 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Jun (AFP) -- Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo confirmed tonight that the five Central American countries will not sign the Contadora peace document as scheduled on Friday, 6 June, but he reiterated his support for the peacemaking efforts of Contadora. The president was questioned by newsmen at an official reception tonight following a meeting with Philip Habib, U.S. special envoy for Central America.

According to the president, this decision was made during the Esquipulas summit meeting, in which the presidents of the five countries of the region participated. Although it has not been confirmed officially, it was learned that the presidents' idea is to reach an agreement on the military maneuvers, control of armaments, and the verification and fulfillment of the agreements.

For his part, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez announced today that he will not participate in the meeting of foreign ministers of the Contadora countries (Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Mexico) and Central America, scheduled for 6 June in Panama.

DEFENSE MINISTER QUILTS FOR 'HEALTH REASONS'

PA030103 Paris AFP in Spanish 0037 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Jun (AFP) -- Argentine Defense Minister German Lopez resigned from his post tonight and President Raul Alfonsin designated the current secretary of defense, Horacio Jaunarena, to replace him, it was announced officially. According to a report by the presidential spokesman, Lopez resigned for "health reasons."

Since President Alfonsin took office in December 1983, Lopez has occupied the post of secretary general of the Presidency. On 13 February, he was appointed defense minister to replace Roque Carranza, who died of a heart attack. Carranza, in turn, had succeeded Raul Borras, who also died 1 year ago from cancer.

For his part, German Lopez suffers from chronic emphysema. For the past 2 and 1/2 years it has been customary to see medics at the Government House using aspirators on him repeatedly to permit him to breathe normally.

The former minister was one of the most controversial men in the cabinet and also one of the closest to President Alfonsin, just like the two who preceded him in the post.

Recently, due to "health reasons," Lopez had not participated in a hearing in the Chamber of Deputies on the participation of Defense Ministry agents in the extortion and kidnapping of businessman Osvaldo Sivak, for which the Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli is also being questioned. The new minister was the one who answered part of the questions in the hearing, in which the deputies demanded answers from Lopez.

Jaunarena Talks to Press

PY030229 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Interview with new Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena by unidentified reporters on 2 June at Government House -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Jaunarena, are you the new minister of defense?

[Jaunarena] The president has honored me by offering me the Defense Ministry, and I have accepted it. Dr German Lopez has resigned for health reasons.

[Question] Has this been confirmed?

[Jaunarena] That is right. Unfortunately, Dr Lopez is having a health problem; we hope he can overcome it. He is a very valuable person, and it will be nice if the government can again count on him soon. The possibility of his return to the government later was talked about. But this is not my responsibility and it was not discussed with me. I only gave my opinion about Dr Lopez.

[Question] It has been said that your youth is an impediment for you in dealing with the armed services commanders. Has this been overcome, and how has the military received your appointment?

[Jaunarena] Look, no one has talked to me about that, so I do not see that this can be an impediment in any way. I believe that during the time I have been in the Defense Ministry, relationships have developed that permit a reasonable understanding with the Armed Forces. I hope we can do a good job.

[Question] Dr Jaunarena, the political temperature at this moment when you are assuming the Defense Ministry can be described as high, as attested by the Sivak case. Will you continue to give explanations to the Chamber of Deputies? Will there be other measures? Will the Defense Ministry turn over to the court authorities all the information necessary to get to the bottom of this case?

[Jaunarena] The Defense Ministry will not withhold any information necessary to clarify this case and all other pending questions. By the way, I have never withheld any information. Regarding the session at the Chamber of Deputies, this body has the prerogative to decide whether the session will be continued and under what conditions, or whether it will be postponed. I can only tell you that as an official of the democratic government, I am willing to abide by the decision of the congressional authorities, who have been elected by the people, in order to satisfy their questions.

W. GERMAN DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS WITH MILITARY

Naval Cooperation To Increase

PY301719 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0211 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 May (TELAM) -- Defense Production Secretary Daniel Larriqueta today announced that the FRG and Argentina will increase their naval cooperation on the basis of the good quality of the submarines being built jointly at the Domec-Garcia shipyards.

After meeting with FRG Defense Minister Manfred Woerner, Larriqueta informed the press that Woerner was told about the Argentine decision to invite the Siemens Corporation to cooperate in the railway modernization plan with military industries, by providing electrical components.

During a meeting with Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena and Chief of the Joint Staff General Teodoro Waldner, Woerner was also told about plans for modernizing the Armed Forces, which includes the general reorganization already started by the constitutional government.

Visit Termed 'Fruitful'

PY021634 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0132 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 May (DYN) -- FRG Defense Minister Manfred Woerner has stated that in his talks with high-ranking Argentine military officials he was able to see that "the Armed Forces hierarchy supports democracy and the Constitution and that they act within the framework of the democratic process."

Woerner, who tomorrow ends an official visit to Argentina which started on 28 May, said during a press conference that his stay in Buenos Aires had been "fruitful" and helped "to strengthen bilateral ties."

He added that his visit will also help "to note the importance that the FRG Government accords Argentina and its democratic process."

He also noted that "the two countries not only uphold democracy and freedom but are also willing to solve any conflict through peaceful means."

Woerner added: "This is also true in the interest that the two countries share in achieving a peaceful solution for Central America, which is why they support the Contadora Group and hope it will be successful in its efforts."

Woerner also said that the two countries are in favor of a limitation on nuclear and conventional arms, that they favor the struggle against international terrorism and the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

He added: "We are following with great respect and admiration the efforts that President Alfonsin is making in the struggle against inflation and to achieve Argentina's economic recovery. In this regard, I have talked with German industrialists who live in Argentina and they have expressed great confidence in the president's economic policy and are willing to make new investments." The FRG defense minister noted that these German industrial circles are optimistic and said he had so informed President Alfonsin.

Woerner also said that together with Admiral Wellershoff he had visited the "Almirante Domec Garcia" shipyard. In this regard, Woerner called upon Admiral Wellershoff who said this shipyard had been installed with FRG aid and is used to build submarines under German license.

Admiral Wellershoff noted that "it is normal for a shipyard that is used to build ships to also be used to repair foreign ships." He added that "the FRG does not interfere in commercial relations."

He noted that the FRG has offered its advice for the implementation of a rationalization plan for the Argentine Armed Forces.

Asked whether during his talks with Alfonsin and Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo they had discussed the Malvinas issue and the exclusion zone that was enforced by Great Britain around the Malvinas Islands, Defense Minister Woerner answered with a categorical "no."

CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT RODRIGUEZ INTERVIEWED

PY021533 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1718 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 May (TELAM) -- Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has said that Cuba is not inclined to return to the OAS, because that organization does not play a meaningful role in favor of the real interests of Latin America. He admitted, however, that Cuba will not take the initiative to create an alternative organization.

In exclusive statements to TELAM, Rodriguez said that the aggressive attitude of the Reagan administration is a hindrance for relations with Latin America. However, he said that conditions are not yet favorable for the creation of a similar organization without U.S. participation.

Cuba will not take the initiative, the vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers said.

He added that Latin America needs something like SELA in the political field so it can express its positions without U.S. interference. He said that the governments of the OAS member countries are not the same as those which threw Cuba out of the OAS. There has been a qualitative change, and recent events demonstrate that the OAS is playing an increasingly less important role in Latin America.

Rodriguez said he is really only transiting Argentina. His wish to avoid a stopover in Chile dictated his passing through Argentina en route to and from Uruguay and allowed him the pleasure of private meetings with President Raul Alfonsin and Foreign Minister Dante Caputo.

Carlos Rodriguez also referred to the tense situation prevailing between the Washington and Managua governments. Asked about the possibility of armed U.S. intervention in Nicaragua, the Cuban vice president told TELAM that we are not in a position to break a U.S. air and naval blockade against Nicaragua because our forces are defensive. Concerning those forces, Rodriguez emphasized that they are capable of fending off an invasion against our country, even coming from the United States, inflicting huge casualties, and that the Cuban people are ready for internal defense. Rodriguez felt that if the United States entered Cuba -- after suffering great losses -- it would be unable to stay. We are convinced about this, and I believe the Americans feel the same way.

Concerning Managua, Rodriguez said we can do nothing more than join the Latin American protests and political struggle to prevent the United States from accomplishing the crime. Cuba will join the efforts of the other Latin American peoples, but it does not possess the military capabilities to act alone, independently. We are realistic and we must admit it, Rodriguez said. On the other hand, Rodriguez stated: There are Cubans in Nicaragua. There are 800 national security and military assistants. There are about 700 civilian assistants and they would assume the same position as the Nicaraguans, that is, they would be willing to participate in the Nicaraguan defense.

Rodriguez stated that without talks (between the United States and Nicaragua), without a solution to the problems provoked by the United States in Central America, without the withdrawal of U.S. support for the contras, without a withdrawal of the U.S. threat of an intervention, no arrangement can be accomplished in Central America.

About the Malvinas issue, Rodriguez stated that during the Argentine conflict with Great Britain over the South Atlantic islands, our position was always clear, despite our disagreement with the military government: We sided with Argentina. Neither the Malvinas nor the Nicaraguan issue can be resolved by force because force may be briefly effective, but in the long run lawfulness will have to prevail.

Concerning the Cuban economic situation, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez stated that, just to mention some projects "in passing," we are completing one 30,000-ton nickel factory and beginning another, also with a 30,000-ton capacity. We have gone from 350 megawatts of installed capacity to 2,200 megawatts, that is, 2.2 million kilowatts. In addition, we are installing a 1.2 million kilowatt power station. Rodriguez also mentioned the construction of a 1,600-megawatt nuclear power plant in the city of Cienfuegos. The plant's first stage will be completed in 1990. We are building a 6-million-ton oil refinery whose first stage will be completed within 2 years. He added that we are promoting a campaign of full industrial development.

In conclusion, the Cuban vice president stated that, 25 years after assuming political power, Fidel Castro maintains the ideals and the drive of a revolutionary.

BEDREGAL VIEWS ISSUES IN LIGHT OF PERUVIAN VISIT

PY020220 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] As scheduled, Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner arrived in La Paz yesterday at 1530. Wagner will discuss several bilateral issues during his visit. Bolivian Foreign Minister Dr Guillermo Bedregal, the Peruvian ambassador, and other personalities met Wagner at El Alto Airport. This time, it was Bedregal's turn to welcome his Peruvian counterpart on behalf of the national government.

Before Wagner arrived, Foreign Minister Bedregal made the following comment to Radio Panamericana:

[Begin recording] I believe that a personal meeting between the two foreign ministers and the visit Mr Wagner will pay to the president of the Republic, Dr Victor Paz Estenssoro, may result, and I am optimistic about this, in a joint declaration. Such a declaration obviously will include all aspects that we must now resolve with the greatest sense of Latin American brotherhood.

We must bear in mind that, like Dr Paz Estenssoro, the man who heads the Peruvian Government also follows a Latin Americanist doctrine. This obviously makes me think that we will discuss various matters with great political frankness, dispensing, so to speak, with the usual diplomatic formalities. [end recording]

Afterward, Bedregal said that various matters will be discussed with great political frankness, abandoning merely protocol questions.

Bedregal also stated that it will be appropriate to discuss the Bolivian sea outlet issue.

[Begin Bedregal recording] Obviously, it is clear that we will discuss this matter with the greatest frankness, with the greatest tact, bearing in mind that this matter obviously involves Peru because it also took part in that regrettable conflict 107 years ago among the Pacific countries. Of course, within the framework of the new dynamics we are experiencing in Latin America, I think it is time to discuss this matter with the greatest frankness with a view to jointly finding a solution that, as has always been said, could end a Latin American problem.

This problem has been discussed in many forums and has, so to speak, procedural aspects requiring great tact -- let us say, loyalty -- because it involves not only legal problems but a moral question that runs deep in Latin American history. [end recording]

Commenting on a possible meeting with his Chilean counterpart, Bedregal said he will seek to maintain a position that will be in line with the Bolivian Government's policy, not just a government-to-government rapprochement.

Bedregal emphasized that pluralism should not be considered only from the domestic standpoint but also from the foreign standpoint, and that any comment made in this regard belongs to the ideological sphere.

Bedregal stated that there are aspects that must be discussed with Chile and that, depending on the intelligent manner in which the two governments conduct the talks, an integration will be achieved, making peace possible, which cannot be imposed.

The foreign minister also referred to the acceptance of the IMF stand-by credit, which has laid good ground for the country, especially in European forums and in Brazil, where the Bolivian energy minister has achieved important agreements.

Bedregal concluded by stating that these achievements were made thanks to the domestic policy implemented by the government and that at this time things appear to be very favorable for the country, which is a good reason for implementing taxes as a basis for a better future.

ADMINISTRATION CONDEMNS COB REFERENDUM CALL

PY270355 Paris AFP in Spanish 2356 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] La Paz, 26 May (AFP) -- Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy stated here today that the call of the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] for a referendum on the foreign debt and the new tax law is subversive. The minister explained that the laws are very clear and only the legally constituted branches of government are acceptable; the call of the COB is unconstitutional and punishable by law. Barthelemy added that although the government has not considered levying the state of seige it is a mechanism that could be used. According to the COB and other civic and political organizations the referendum or popular consultation has been called for next Sunday in order to demonstrate the nation's rejection of the new tax law and the government's decision to pay the foreign debt.

Legal Action Threatened

PY311525 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpt] The government has decided to sue the labor or civic leaders who try to promote either a referendum or a popular consultation in the country. This was reported by Information Minister Herman Antelo after a cabinet meeting during which the referendum, or popular consultation, called by the COB was analyzed yesterday at Government House. Here are the information minister's comments.

[Begin recording] [Antelo] I wish to tell you first, that the cabinet has decided not to call a referendum because it is a prerogative of the executive branch; it will not do so because it is not in keeping with our Constitution. Besides, the tax reform was thoroughly discussed in a national debate in Congress and, therefore, it is now a legitimate law of the Republic. The COB may call a consultation, conduct polls, or do anything it pleases, but it cannot call a referendum, because it is not legal to do so.

Second, I wish to tell you that the cabinet has also decided to sue anyone who shows contempt of the law. This crime is punishable by our laws and will not be permitted.

[Unidentified reporter] What do you mean, Mr Minister?

[Antelo] This means that whoever shows contempt of the law will be taken to court.
[end recording]

The minister said that those who show contempt of the law will be tried as lawbreakers. He also said that even congressmen are included in this case.

[Begin Antelo recording] The law will make no differentiation toward whoever breaks the law. [end recording]

ITAMARATY STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF WHITEHEAD VISIT

PY301545 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 May 86 p 23

[Text] Itamaraty yesterday issued an official note denying the reports published by some dailies and emphasized the importance of the visit by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead. The note says:

"In view of reports published today by some dailies regarding Whitehead's visit to Brazil, it should be clarified that Whitehead's meeting with the president was very cordial and that the Brazilian Government considers the deputy secretary's visit highly positive because it opened new channels of dialogue in our relations with the United States, which are not in crisis or decline."

EDITORIAL WARNS AGAINST TRADE CONFRONTATION

PY310022 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Neither Ultimatum Nor Defiance"]

[Text] The United States should not react to the Brazilian Informatics Law with threats, ultimatums, and reprisals. In turn, Brazil should not and must not try to uphold it by defying the U.S. position.

Friendly countries must discuss their differences, even the crises in their relations, without losing the perspective of dialogue and without losing face. In the case of Brazilian-U.S. relations, their close partnership demands an even more moderate, understanding, and patient approach to polemical matters. It is important to keep the door of understanding open, rather than to resort to formulas or rhetoric that may close that door.

Brazil has instituted an Informatics Law founded on the principle of the reserved market, which obviously meets quite well the interests of the national -- or allegedly national -- industry of mini- and micro-computers. No economy, however, is an island in today's world. Thus, the reaction of the U.S. interests in this sector can by no means be regarded as a heresy or an offense against the Brazilian sovereignty and honor. That reaction must be considered normal under the rules of the game, like any reaction by internal groups to any attempt to pressure them or to impose conditions from abroad.

Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead, who came to Brazil to talk over this matter, did his best to make it clear that the U.S. Government is not threatening, setting deadlines, or delivering ultimatums for us to change our minds over the reserved computer market. The U.S. Government only intends, always through dialogue, "to open the way for a fair and equitable agreement on the computer sector that can respond to the interests of both countries."

The U.S. Government knows very well that on this matter we have "an untouchable law," since it was approved by Congress and signed by the president, and since it can only be changed by another law promulgated through the same democratic channels.

Any law, however, is subject to more or less rigid interpretation. It seems that the flexibility of interpretation is what the Washington authorities have in mind when talking about this Informatics Law. The Brazilian position goes beyond reasonable limits regarding the law's untouchability.

So much so that Itamaraty has just proclaimed that our Informatics Law is nonnegotiable. A diplomacy that refuses to negotiate, regardless of the objective of the negotiation, is at best denying the very purpose for which it exists.

Informatics is synonymous with dynamism, permanent creativity, and open horizons for advancement. In Brazil, we are running the risk of going against the natural advance of development in the economic, technological, social, and cultural fields in the world. We seem to have placed computer science in captivity. An untouchable Informatics Law is tantamount to a process of technological stagnation in the domestic computer industry, with progressively increasing costs of production and marketing in a closed model (although it does import components).

Nationalism regarding our oil industry probably set us back, but it did not prevent us from catching up because there is no mystery left in modern techniques of finding and exploiting oil deposits. In the realm of computers, however, the reality is quite different. The Brazilian inward vision, the closing of our borders to the entry of the rapid developments taking place abroad, the nationalism of our immobilizing bias -- all these things are putting us so far behind that we will not be able to catch up.

If in addition to our industrial stunt with its sociocultural consequences, we are intent on political defiance, our errors will be multiplied, and perhaps disastrous. Confrontation should never exist as an alternative in the realm of U.S.-Brazilian relations. Today, when we need international support for the success of the Cruzado Plan and the administration of our foreign debt, an option of shock and deadlock is as untimely as it can be, and it certainly will have no support when the time comes for making realistic decisions, once the time of ideological, electoral, and partisan rhetoric has passed.

PT REELECTS DA SILVA, BANS CLANDESTINE GROUPS

PY021614 Brasilia Radio Nacional de Amazonia in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The Fourth National Congress of the Brazilian Workers Party [PT] held in Sao Paulo agreed to reelect Luis Inacio "Lula" da Silva as the national leader of the party for the fourth consecutive time. The congress also decided to support the Sole Central Organization of Workers [CUT] as a means to reunite the labor movement.

Furthermore, as of now the PT will no longer tolerate in its midst, clandestine groups that refuse to obey party rules and regulations.

SHIP FOUND FREE OF RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION

PY311927 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] The Brazilian ship Rio Trombetas that was anchored in the Port of Gdansk in Poland when the nuclear accident occurred in Chernobyl on 26 April was found not to have radioactive levels higher than normal during an examination performed by experts from Sao Paulo University [USP] and the National Commission for Nuclear Energy [CNEN].

Anchored 6 km off the port of Santos, the freighter, which is carrying 47,000 tons of charcoal, will receive authorization to unload its cargo after the results of the tests are known.

Three crew members also have been chosen to be submitted to medical examinations in Rio de Janeiro.

2 WOUNDED, 200 ARRESTED DURING DEMONSTRATIONS

PA030429 Paris AFP in Spanish 0414 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Santiago, 2 Jun (AFP) -- Three students were wounded and 200 arrested today by the Chilean Police while participating in demonstrations against the military government in Santiago and Valparaiso, youth leaders have reported. Student sources stated that three students of the Graphic Arts school were wounded with birdshot during incidents with police forces.

The militarized Carabineros police reported that 148 students of middle education schools were arrested in La Alameda, the principle avenue of the capital, while they shouted slogans against the regime of General Augusto Pinochet and protested the transfer of state schools to the municipalities. The police forces dispersed the youths, using teargas bombs, water cannons, and gases. The students have continued their demands for the second week against the "municipalization" of the streets. A plebiscite staged by the association of professors revealed that 97.5 percent of educators are opposed to the government decision, which affects the government establishments attended by some 3 million students of primary and middle education schools in the country.

Similar incidents occurred in the former school of pedagogy, at the University of Santiago, in the Catholic University of Valparaiso, and in the Faculty of Art of the University of Chile where the police arrested dozens of students. The youths are demanding an end to the appointment of rectors at Chilean universities, which were taken over in September 1973, after the fall of the Salvador Allende government.

CIVIC ASSEMBLY CALLS FOR PEACEFUL DISOBEDIENCE

PY032316 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The Civic Assembly has called for peaceful civil disobedience to get a positive answer to the document "Chile Demands" Symbolic demonstrations, boycotts of some products, suspension of tax and mortgage payments, campaigns in support of people affected by raids, and the suspension of activities are part of the broad and peaceful disobedience campaign.

The resolutions approved by the Civic Assembly were announced by Juan Luis Gonzalez, the president of the Civic Assembly Council, during a press conference. Gonzalez said that the deadline the Assembly gave to the government to answer the urgent claims contained in the document "Chile Demands" has expired. He added that the government has ignored the document, thus reiterating its position of not listening to the Civic Assembly's voice and of hanging on to power.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] The regime has preferred to intensify the war against the majority of Chileans, but a country cannot be governed with weapons indefinitely. The Armed Forces and the police should really mediate on this situation, which is threatening their institutional existence. In order to reconcile the Armed Forces with the country, it is necessary to stop their being used against the people and in favor of the small minority. We Chileans want peace, not war. We want a dignified life for all and an end once and for all to divisions. We want the development of education and culture. We want respect for human rights and the strengthening of unity and national independence. In sum, we want freedom and democracy. [end recording]

Gonzalez added that the country needs a new government with broad popular support and with unquestionable democratic legitimacy. And this is why, he said, I call on the democratic political parties to search for concrete formulas to recover democracy through acceptable ways and terms for all the people, a formula that would permit the people to express themselves about the future of our country.

Angel Maulen, the Assembly's executive secretary, explained the civil disobedience campaign that began today in response to the government's silence regarding the document "Chile Demands."

[Begin Maulen recording] The Civic Assembly is holding meetings in provinces and districts to explain the document "Chile Demands" and to complement the demands contained in the document with those of the local areas. The strong will of the Chilean people to recover their dignity was emphasized. 2) [number as heard] Symbolic Demonstrations: At noon each day, we must stop all activities for 1 minute to express our support for the "Chile Demands." 3) Economic Measures: As of 2 June, the people who buy the services and products advertised by the television channels will stop buying them as long as these firms continue to finance the television programs and will replace them with similar products and services. Suspension of Payments: Taxes, mortgages, and university loans will not be paid. The success of this program depends exclusively on us, on all of us doing it at the same time. [end recording]

The peaceful and progressive civil disobedience campaign will reach its highest point with a strike in July. Juan Luis Gonzalez reiterated the seriousness of the Assembly's resolution.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] Instructions are being sent to Civic Assembly members in the different regions, provinces, cities, and districts of Chile. Gentlemen, I would like you to understand that this is very serious, this is a very serious thing. We have the great responsibility and honor to represent a very important part of the people of this country, and we believe that we are going to get greater support from the people as the days go by. [end recording]

In answer to a question about the proposal by the Popular Democratic Movement, Gonzalez stated that the proposal is very interesting. He added that he hopes that the other political sectors, the Democratic Alliance and the Socialist Parties, which received the document "Chile Demands," will also make their own proposals. He added that the voice of the people is the voice of God and that the Civic Assembly represents 3.5 to 4 million Chileans.

ARMY ORDNANCE MANUFACTURES NEW SUBMACHINE GUN

PY021848 Paris AFP in Spanish 1926 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Santiago, 1 Jun (AFP) -- The Chilean Army Ordnance (FAMAE) has started to manufacture 7.62-mm SIG 542 submachine guns to replace the old SIG 510 rifle, the FAMAE board reported today. The first 1,000 units of the new weapon were delivered in late May. The SIG 542, which is widely used by European armies, will be manufactured with a license from the Schweizerische Industrie Gesellschaft in accordance with an agreement signed in 1984. The rifle will initially use 23 percent Chilean-made parts, but this percentage will increase to 96 percent within 2 years. FAMAE has stated that it may be able to manufacture up to 20,000 units yearly.

BARCOS VIEWS PEACE EFFORT, OPPOSITION, ECONOMY

PA310227 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 28 May 86 p 6 C

["Text" of interview with President-elect Virgilio Barco Vargas by unidentified reporter, "published in the latest issue of CROMOS magazine", in Bogota; date not given]

[Text] [CROMOS] Will you negotiate with the M-19 and other groups who have broken the truce agreements signed with the Betancur administration in the event they express the intention to abandon the armed struggle? Will you maintain a peace commission?

[Barco] Peace has been and is an obsession and permanent concern of the Liberal Party. Our party, as promoter, supporter, and enactor of the great economic and social changes that have taken place in the country, has throughout its history contributed more than any other party to the preservation and defense of understanding and harmony among Colombians. We want a lasting peace, not a peace with bloodshed like that we have now.

We will achieve peace by fighting extreme poverty and unemployment and implementing social justice. The Liberal Party is convinced that peace cannot be secured through the use of rhetoric, but rather by resolving the extreme poverty in which millions of Colombians are living. That is what we in the government will do, beginning 7 August: devote all the resources the state has available to eliminating absolute poverty, the extreme poverty, and the social injustice. Then we will have the true peace Colombians have been longing for.

I have stated that my government will have an extended hand and steady grip. That means it will be willing to hold talks with those subversive organizations that want to rejoin the legal order. I have also stated that in the Liberal government that will take office on 7 August the peace commission will operate in the office of the president of the Republic. The present system of peace and verification commissions did not work out or produce the expected results. In my administration the peace process will be institutionalized. This means that the responsibility will be assumed by the head of state himself, without arrogance or demagoguery, and always in harmony with the other branches of power of the most representative sectors of the national public.

[CROMOS] Will Colombia lower its profile in Central America?

[Barco] Colombia cannot ignore what is happening in the Caribbean, because it is part of it. We are and will continue to be in solidarity with the democracies and the states that genuinely pursue solidarity, with the utmost respect for the principles of self-determination and nonintervention in domestic and foreign affairs. I have said that the troublesome Central American situation deserves all of our attention. True peace in Central America will be accomplished only with an effective reduction of the existing sophisticated arsenal. The arms race and the unusual increase in the weapons that are being accumulated in the region lead only to a worsening of the tension and the permanent threat of an armed conflict in which we would all be involved in one way or another. We cannot even think about a stable and lasting peace until there are solutions to the serious economic and social situations the states in the region are facing.

[CROMOS] Do you believe the OAS can be revitalized and serve as a vehicle in relations of cooperation between the United States and Latin America?

[Barco] When it was properly used, the OAS helped to prevent conflicts or to resolve them with no delay, using procedures agreed by all. Former President Alberto Lleras once said that the OAS would be what its members want it to be. It has been a mistake to attempt to push it aside and try to replace it with transitory organizations. It is a mistake that should be corrected, and soon. Despite its imperfections, the regional system's judicial and economic instruments offer better guarantees to those countries that choose to abide by them, rather than the void that some try to promote and fill hurriedly with temporary organizations. In abstract all praise them, but no one abides by them. I have stated, and repeat it now, that in order for the OAS to recover the importance it has lost, it is absolutely necessary to convert the inter-American system into a truly continental and strong organization. That not only implies having Cuba rejoin the community of nations, to which it historically belongs, but attempts must be made to include Canada and the new independent nations of the Caribbean.

[CROMOS] Are you willing to talk with the Sandinists about the claims on San Andres and Providencia?

[Barco] There is nothing to talk about or discuss regarding the San Andres and Providencia Archipelago, which has been and will remain absolutely Colombian. This has been decided by the people the way we, all Colombians, proudly want it. San Andres is not and cannot be an appendix of the fatherland. It is part of its heart. Our San Andres and Providencia Archipelago has always been part of our national territory, where Colombia's soul vibrates with more strength. The change I have promised in my administration for the benefit of all Colombians will start precisely with San Andres and Providencia. These islands, with all their keys and other components of the archipelago, will remain firmly attached to Colombia. Their vigilance, development, and progress are an inescapable commitment of all Colombians, particularly of the coming Liberal government. The Colombianism of San Andres and Providencia will not be discussed with anyone.

[CROMOS] Does the proposal you made as a candidate with regard to agrarian reform include a significant redistribution of lands?

[Barco] I have talked about the need to start an integrated agrarian reform program in Colombia. We will not resolve the agrarian problem simply by handing out land. Farmers must also receive technical and economic assistance in an opportune and adequate way. This agrarian policy, which we present as an integrated strategy, includes not only the aspect of land ownership and the incorporation of huge areas of idle land into production, but also increased investment and productivity, incentives for the formation of capital in the agricultural sector, a physical infrastructure, the application of new and adequate technology, marketing, credit, processing and storing, transportation, forms of association and access to government tools, and input materials and social services for all peasants, without discrimination, no matter what the legal status of the property is, so long as it is being exploited rationally.

[CROMOS] Do you believe that the period in which you will govern will be one of prosperity, a boom time?

[Barco] It is very difficult to tell if the period in which we will govern will be one we could describe as booming, because that depends on the international economy, which is unpredictable. I do hope it may be one of prosperity insofar as our economic policy may allow us to revive our national economy.

We want all Colombians to have a job, and we will practice the policy of keeping the currency healthy [moneda sana] to put an end to the permanent rise in the cost of living.

[CROMOS] Do you agree with Latin America cooperative attempts to find a multilateral solution to the foreign debt problem?

[Barco] I have said, as has been noted in documents that I sent at the end of last year to Cuban President Fidel Castro and World Bank President Aldwin Clausen, that novel solutions must be found for the Latin American foreign debt problem.

I presented several constructive proposals in those documents. In general terms, they are intended to promote a joint effort between debtor governments and creditors from multilateral credit organizations and international private banks, leading to the establishment of a type of Marshal Plan to face the crisis.

We must also take into account that the problems of each country in this field are different, therefore, a multilateral solution might not be the most suitable.

[CROMOS] What is the main goal of the Barco administration's economic policy?

[Barco] The main concern of the social economic regime that I proposed in my campaign is the massive generation of employment. I have said that we have pledged to fight, with all our strength and energy, the high unemployment rate that produces poverty and intolerable inequalities.

The low growth in the employment rate is a reflection of the low growth in the productive sectors of the economy and not, as is frequently held, a product of wage increases, or the social welfare system, or certain labor practices, which do not have the influence alleged by the enterprises to inhibit the generation of employment. We shall make the greatest effort to create employment by stimulating industrial and agricultural production.

[CROMOS] What kind of participation will you give the Conservatives? Will you seek an agreement to have Article 120 of the national Constitution repealed in this year's legislature? As head of the party, will you attempt to push through approval of the law to regulate the popular election of mayors, so that it can be implemented in 1988?

[Barco] I support the repeal of Article 120 of the Constitution, and I have said this several times. The Liberal Party also supports it. A full democracy functions with a government and an opposition.

In a full democracy the party that gets the most votes should govern as long as it maintains that majority, and the losing party should and must exercise the sacred and legitimate right to be the opposition. However, the government over which I will preside beginning on 7 August will strictly implement the constitutional provision with regard to participation in government, as long as that provision is in effect.

As head of the party, I will promote an attempt to approve the law to regulate the popular elections of mayors so that it can go into effect in 1988.

The political parties have already decided, complying with all formal requirements, to make this amendment to our national Constitution. It has far-reaching effects with regard to the decentralization of the political power of the country. That is why we are committed to promoting the necessary political agreements so that this amendment can be placed in effect. Moreover, we are committed to a vast process of regional autonomy, which is needed to guarantee that the new authorities will have the necessary powers and resources to meet the demands of the citizens who will elect them.

CNG LEADERS MEET, CREATE GENERAL STAFF

PA290448 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 24 May 86 p 2 A

[Text] Cali, 23 May (Press Office) -- The leaders of the subversive movements grouped in the National Guerrilla Coordinating Board (CNG) met for 18 days in the Cauca mountains, where they agreed to form a new leadership and create a general staff. They also concluded that the efforts made by Belisario Betancur's government to resolve the crisis have failed because "he has cheated and has systematically refused to accept the participation of the majorities."

The guerilla commanders managed to break the military siege in the southern part of Valle del Cauca and northern Cauca Departments, and met for approximately 3 weeks, according to the rebel movement's publication "Oiga, Hermano" ["Listen, Brother"]

According to the document, Carlos Pizarro Leongomez, commander of the M-19 and the America Battalion, admitted that the rebel organization has been dealt heavy blows by the military forces. Therefore, it was decided to create a general staff "to establish a permanent dialogue, an alternating current, between the organization's command and all its fighters."

Pizarro said that several of his best men are currently abroad on an international mission "to bring together all the men and forces that must play an active role in our America."

The document mentioned the Ecuadoran Alfaro Lives group as a participant in the meeting, but failed to mention the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement of the Revolutionary Commandos of Peru (CRP) [Comandos Revolucionarios del Peru] which could imply the desertion of the two Peruvian groups that had been fighting with the America Battalion.

The rebel's bulletin made no mention of next Sunday's elections.

OPPOSITION LEADS, PLEBESCITE DEFEATED IN EARLY RETURNS

PA030025 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Jun 86

[All figures as heard]

[Text] According to the latest report issued by the National Secretariat of Public Information [Sendip] on the electoral results, [regarding the plebescite] 672,038 people have voted yes and 1,541,346 no. Now, referring to the votes for deputies and council members in the provinces and cantons, we hereby offer the latest report:

The totals in every province and at national level, attention, are as follows:

Conservative Party, List No 1, 30,074 votes, or 1.14 percent of the votes; Radical Liberal Party, List No 2, 166,985, 6.34 percent; List No 3, Democratic Party, 93,298, 3.54 percent; the CST [not further identified], throughout the country, 182,687, 6.94 percent; List No 5, Democratic People's Movement, 206,039 votes, 7.83 percent at the national level; Social Christian Party, 266,571 votes, 10.13 percent; List No 7, PCD [People, Change, and Democracy], 44,693 votes at the national level, 1.69 percent; List No 8, the CNR [Republican National Coalition], 10,202 votes, 0.38 percent; the FADI [Broad Front of the Left], List No 9, 133,258 votes, 5.6 percent; The PRE [Ecuadoran Roldosist Party], List No 10, 182,953 votes, 6.95 percent; List No 11, the PNR [Nationalist Revolutionary Party], 35,257 votes; 1.34 percent; List No 12, Democratic Left [ID], 298,121 votes, 11.33 percent; List No 13, APRE [Ecuadoran Revolutionary Popular Action], 53,933 votes, 2.05 percent; List No 14, the FRA [Alfarista Radical Front], 100,456 votes, 3.81 percent; List No 15, the MPD [Democratic People's Movement], 151,637 votes, 5.66 percent.

We are giving you figures at the national level for all the political parties, as of 1653 [local time] according to a report from the Sendip. This is unofficial information.

List No 17, the PSE, Ecuadoran Socialist Party, 97,824 votes, 3.71 percent. Null votes: 284,878, 10.83 percent. Blank votes: 291,073, 11.6 percent.

Totals: 2,629,949 votes counted so far, which represents 61.80 percent of the total electoral population. This is the unofficial information sent by Sendip.

POLICE END JAILED STUDENT'S INCOMMUNICADO STATUS

PY310105 Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 30 May 86 p 11

[Text] Alberto R. Alderete [jailed student leader] has begun to drink water again after the police lifted incommunicado status. He will, however, continue his fast until he is released from jail. This was reported by Law and Economics School student leaders in a communique to the media.

The communique notes that Alberto Alderete, a FED [Law School Students Front] leader who started a hunger strike on 26 May, "has achieved his first victory and is no longer being held incommunicado." The law student was visited by his relatives and an FED leader. "Therefore," continues the communique, "because the condition that Alderete imposed to start taking liquids was complied with, he began to drink water last night, 28 May."

He is continuing his fast, despite his delicate health and a kidney infection he has suffered for quite some time. He said he will continue it until he obtains his freedom.

The students noted that both Alderete and peasant leader Marcelino Corazon Medina have been "arbitrarily imprisoned" for over 1 month. They added that "the two have experienced physical punishment at the hands of the police and that because of the beatings, Medina is suffering a stomach illness and has not been able to eat for 10 days."

The communique adds: "We reassert our charges about the murder of FED leader Rodolfo Gonzalez. It has been upheld from the very beginning by many student movements, and it has been confirmed (in the autopsy) that Rodolfo Gonzalez was brutally murdered after being tortured. This is the most violent and cowardly repression the student movement has experienced."

POLICE PREVENT DEMOCRATIC YOUTH MEETING

PY021858 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 2 Jun 86 p 13

[Text] The police yesterday prevented the holding of a Christian Democratic Youth meeting. Benjamin Lopez and Maria Angelica Fernandez, candidates for the Movement for Organizing Action [Movimiento de Organizacion para la Accion], have reported to HOY that in order to suspend the meeting the forces of order claimed that the meeting was unauthorized.

Lopez and Fernandez said: "This is an inconsistent action on the part of the authorities." They added: "On the one hand, the authorities are not giving us permission because we are not recognized and, on the other hand, we cannot achieve recognition precisely because it is impossible to organize without holding meetings." In conclusion, Benjamin Lopez said: "Let the Interior Ministry tell us then what procedure we should follow."

PRIESTS, NUNS STAGE SILENT DEMONSTRATION

PY021739 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 31 May 86 p 9

[Text] A silent demonstration that was organized by the Paraguayan Federation of Priests and Nuns [Federation de Religiosos del Paraguay] (FERELPAR) was held last night in support of a national dialogue and in request for peace. Over 2,000 priests, nuns, and lay people participated in the demonstration.

Behind a statue of the Virgin of Caacupe and a sign reading "We support our bishops, in support for dialogue, brotherhood, and peace," the demonstration began at the Perpetuo Socorro Church where the FERELPAR president, Father Ignacio Gogorza, presided over an act of penitence. He said: "We are not here to boast about our success; we are here to protest with our silence against injustice and repression. May our silence be the dignified manner through which we can protest on behalf of all those who are unable to do so."

The priests headed the procession and were followed by nuns and the general public. A large number of people came out of their houses and showed their silent support for the march.

It was precisely the silence that made this such an impressive demonstration. The demonstration went from Tacuary Street up to the San Roque Church where Asuncion Archbishop Ismael Rolon celebrated a solemn mass together with Msgr Jorge Livieres Banks and other priests.

Archbishop Rolon noted that "this demonstration manifests what is taking place in Paraguay. What the people, laymen, the clergy, and all those who make up the people of God, all those of us who share the same destiny are experiencing. We are part of a church that goes forward; we are not animals that must be punished. When we walk we are aware of our mission."

He added that "this is a burdensome night because it is one of self-criticism; it is a night in which we must evaluate what we are doing and be the first ones to admit that we have improved. It is a night of self-evaluation in which we must see what we have done. If the streets are filled with Christians who are beating people with sticks, and with Catholics who are torturing people then something is out of control."

At the end of the mass, those students who had been called to an inter-colleges meeting and who had joined the demonstration, began to shout slogans that demanded the freedom of student leader Alberto Aldrete, who is holding a hunger strike to demand his freedom and that of peasant leader Corazon Medina.

BRIEFS

ITAIPU EXECUTIVE BOARD INSTALLED -- The executive board of the Itaipu Binational Enterprise was installed on 20 May. Its members are: Paraguayan Director General engineer Enzo Debernardi; councilmen: Dr Ezequiel Gonzalez Alsina, Dr Luis Martinez Miltos, engineer Andres Gomez Opitz, Dr Salvador Ruben Paredes, Dr Luis A Peralta Baez, and Dr Silvio Meza Britez; and directors: Dr Antonio Colman Gutierrez, executive coordinating director; engineer Hans W. Krauch, technical director; engineer Fidencio J. Tardivo, financing director; and Dr Victorino Vega Gimenez, executive administrative director. [Excerpt] [Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 21 May 86 p 10 PY]

AGREEMENTS WITH FRG -- During a ceremony held on 22 May, at the Foreign Ministry, Foreign Minister Carlos A. Saldivar and FRG ambassador Conrad Gracher signed two agreements to further municipal development and increase technical assistance to the Planning Technical Secretariat (STP). [Excerpt] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 23 May 86 p 5 PY]

GARCIA 'INDEFINITELY' SUSPENDS TRIPS ABROAD

PY021821 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0727 GMT 2 Jun 86

[By Marisol Marin]

[Excerpt] Lima, 2 Jun (EFE) -- After postponing his visit to Panama, which was scheduled to take place in the next few days, Peruvian President Alan Garcia also postponed his trips to Europe and Mexico where he was invited by the Mexican Government. The trips were postponed "indefinitely" because President Alan Garcia "believes his presence in the country is absolutely necessary to reassert stability," according to what sources close to Government House told EFE.

The same sources added that letters had already been sent to French President Francois Mitterrand and the president of the European Parliament to inform them of the postponement. The Peruvian president was scheduled to address the European Parliament in mid-June in Strasbourg and was to meet with Mitterrand later.

Negotiations were already under way to arrange a meeting with Italian Leader Bettino Craxi in Rome and with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican.

According to local analysts, an increase in the activity of Shining Path and a changing domestic scene appeared to have influenced the Peruvian president's decision.

Sources contacted by EFE have noted that "this trip was not extremely necessary, it was rather a protocol visit."

The fact is that the APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] party has been the most recent target of the Maoist Shining Path group, more specifically APRA Secretary Alberto Kitazono who on 29 May was able to escape unhurt from an attack in which four others, APRA militants, were killed. Kitazono is the fourth-ranking APRA leader, but until now he was virtually unknown by the Peruvian public. This shows, once again, the excellent information that Shining Path has available.

The attack angered the APRA grassroots, who during the burial of the attack victims demanded "an eye for an eye" and once again brought up the issue of enforcing the death penalty.

INTERIOR MINISTER SPEAKS TO CITIZENS ON TERRORISM

PY302248 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 May 86

[Address to the nation by Interior Minister Abel Salinas -- live]

[Excerpts] Fellow countrymen: Over the past few days, reports of terrorist actions have awakened a feeling of uncertainty among the people. Major terrorist actions are causing more deaths: The murder of a high ranking naval officer and of APRA members, the destruction of a 70-m bridge, and the derailing of a cargo train.

In light of all this, you must be wondering what the government is doing. Some sectors demand an iron hand and the death penalty.

I must begin by saying that it is precisely this kind of uncertainty and confusion that terrorists seek to promote in their struggle to disturb order and destroy our institutional life. If a terrorist group places a bomb on a bridge, it is not merely to destroy the bridge, but principally to make headlines and become known to society. Without coverage by the media, the destruction of a bridge would be nothing but an isolated criminal act. The active terrorist groups are trying to produce chaos and intensify fear through reports of their actions. Our nation is waging a war against terrorists and we should not give them this advantage. Neither should an act of insanity serve to belittle the tremendous effort the Peruvian people are making to rebuild society.

The nation must be told what the government has done to eliminate the social scourge that has developed over the past few years and that has recruited many people. It is a hard struggle, not because of the number of terrorists or their weapons, but because they operate anonymously and by surprise, and because they often make the headlines. But the government has taken action. The objective of this speech is to report on the progress made in the struggle against terrorism and to reiterate the government's firm determination to resort to all legal means to fight it.

Terrorists are trying to destroy the foundation of our democracy through cruel, treacherous, and cowardly murder -- violence aimed at all Peruvians, regardless of age, sex, or social class. It is an indiscriminate, criminal aggression against our values. Thus, all Peruvians, all of us, must defend democracy. In no way can the defense of democracy rest exclusively with the Armed Forces or the police. Everyone -- parents, housewives, workers, employees, students, and men and women, regardless of age -- must join in this civic and patriotic task of permanent control and surveillance. No evidence or detail that can help clarify or prevent a terrorist action must be allowed to pass unnoticed. All of us know that the antiterrorist struggle is very expensive. To declare a state of emergency in a zone it is necessary to mobilize troops, provide food and transportation, and rebuild the damage caused by terrorists. Over the past few years, hundreds of thousands of soles, more than 1 billion soles, have been allocated to the antiterrorist struggle. This large sum could have been used to improve the quality of our food or to raise salaries.

The nation must pay tribute to the 145 Civil Guards, 10 Investigative Police officers, 60 Republican Guards, and the 70 Armed Forces members who gave their lives in defense of democracy, in the struggle against terrorism. But we should not fail to recall the 116 officials and the more than 3,000 civilians who have fallen victim to the homicidal insanity that began in May 1980. I want the police to know that the interior minister is concerned, that we know they have a hard task to accomplish and that their relatives live in peril. Each policeman must know that the government wants to improve his well-being and that of his family and provide him with more suitable equipment for the defense of society.

The joint military-police operations and the permanent presence of patrols, which have received the people's cooperation, have permitted the arrest of several gangs of murderers. We know that a considerable number of terrorists are still active, operating in cells. We also know that their actions will become increasingly brutal as they see themselves cornered, because they will try to advertise their cause and conceal their collapse.

The investigations of terrorist cases have been conducted within the law and with due respect for human rights, which the government, unlike the terrorists, has scrupulously preserved. While denying such rights to their usually defenseless victims, terrorists demand respect for their rights whenever the government takes legal defensive action.

The operations undertaken during the state of emergency and the curfew led to the arrest of 294 people on charges of terrorism. During that period, the police recovered 58 revolvers, 17 rifles, 10 submachine guns, 4 Fal rifles, 42 cartridge holders, 3,800 dynamite sticks, assorted ammunition, bombs, and detonators.

Fellow countrymen: Violence destroys. Violence does not build. No society has ever been built upon violence, because violence denies people their right to self-determination. The government has taken strong action to counter violence. Little by little, terrorism will be defeated. Violence will not succeed. Violence will not stop the struggle that this nationalist and popular government is waging for justice and for the well-being of Peruvians. It is our personal obligation to fight terrorism. Thus, it is not necessary to ask anyone to assume or reiterate this commitment. The government asks Peruvians to have confidence in the struggle that it has waged and that it will continue to wage against terrorism. The government asks them to become aware that, only if we unite in our aspirations and in our actions shall we be able to once and for all defeat that scourge, which is the great enemy of the present and, particularly, of the future, because we must bequeath peace and justice to our children. There can be neither truce nor indifference in this common task. All of us have a single duty: To relentlessly fight terrorism until it is defeated. Thank you, very much.

IU CONGRESSMEN CHARGED WITH SUPPORTING TERRORISM

PY022245 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Five United Left [IU] congressmen have allegedly been supporting the Shining Path. Three of them were named by terrorist Judith Campan. Their names are Deputies Yehude Simon Munaro, Haydee Pena Castro Cuba, and Alberto Quintanilla. To these we must add the well-known cases of Deputies Jesus Rojas Greseda and Jose Manosalva being heard by the judicial branch. Here is a statement by Deputy Alberto Valencia Cardenas, first secretary of the Chamber of Deputies.

[Begin Valencia recording] It is painful to publicly announce that many of our congressmen are not used to living in a democracy. The executive board of the Chamber of Deputies, presided over by Deputy Luis Negreiros, has entrusted me to check on the investigations into three serious cases that involve some congressmen who unfortunately are linked to the wave of destabilization in our country. As you know, the judicial branch has accused IU Deputies Jesus Rojas Graseda and Jose Manosalva Cruzado of being terrorists. It has likewise been requested that they be deprived of their rights since they are thought to be linked to the violence in Cusco and Cajamarca Department. The national prosecutor has also accused IU Deputies Gustavo Espinoza Montecinos, Karcial Rondinel Cornejo, Jose Irala de Castillo, Robespierre Vayona Amaya, Cesar Antonio Barrera Bazan, (Tani Vale Ruopera), Valdimoir (Vegazzo Vegazzo), and (Raso) Munoz Julio Renan of provoking public disorder on Lima's streets during the state of emergency. Their crimes range from disobedience of the law to violence and resistance of the authorities.

The charges brought by the national prosecutor are currently being studied by the constitutional commission, which will inform us of the steps we must take. The executive board of the Chamber of Deputies and its president, Deputy Negreiros, believe that the national prosecutor is not legally empowered to bring the charges allegedly committed by the above-mentioned congressmen before the national Congress. For this reason we intend to return the prosecutor's report to him to follow the legal procedure; that is, the national prosecutor may bring the charges before the judicial branch which, through the Supreme Court of Justice, will bring the charges before the national Congress and request the deprivation of rights for these deputies in the proper chamber. [end recording]

CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT CONCLUDES VISIT, COMMENTS

Cuba Plans To Join ALADI

PY291716 Paris AFP in Spanish 0212 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 28 May (AFP) -- Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez today confirmed his government's intention of joining ALADI [Latin American Integration Association] as an observer, and added that ALADI is working in the correct direction. Rodriguez, who will end his 5-day visit to Uruguay on 30 May, was delivering a speech at a ceremony held in the ALADI building.

He asserted that there was a reason for his visit to the regional organization. The great failure of Latin America, of its member countries, lies in our division, which makes us vulnerable to being separately or jointly exploited. Any valid Latin American solution should be found by strengthening our unity, Rodriguez asserted.

We are discovering one another, said the Cuban leader, who went on to praise the worthy efforts ALADI is making and asked each country to support those efforts.

Uruguayan Gustavo Magarinos, president of the ALADI Representatives Committee, said that Rodriguez' presence made it possible to see how Cuba views the problem of regional cooperation at the highest political level.

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela are full members of ALADI.

C. American Issues Addressed

PY302347 Paris AFP in Spanish 1516 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 30 May (AFP) -- Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who today ended an official 5-day visit to Uruguay, has noted that Cuba will not rejoin the OAS even if it is invited to do so because this regional organization does not meet the basic requirements for Latin America.

Rodriguez also noted that in case of an eventual U.S. invasion of Nicaragua, Cuba will have no other recourse than to just protest with all its might. He said that we never go beyond our possibilities and if we are eventually confronted with this situation neither our Air Force nor our Navy has the necessary power to break a U.S. naval and air blockade. Any Cuban who is in Nicaragua at the time of this eventual situation will die fighting alongside the Nicaraguans, representing those of us who are unable to be there. The rest of us will limit ourselves to protesting this action and to trying to persuade the international community to break with the government that would plan such a barbarous act.

Rodriguez also said that Cuba fully supports the Contadora Group and that as soon as the Contadora Group is able to achieve a negotiated agreement for Central America, Havana is willing to withdraw its military and civilian advisers from Managua. Rodriguez also criticized the protectionist measures of some nations, noting that these measures and the foreign debt undermine all developing nations. In this regard he noted that Cuba supports the struggle by Latin America to achieve proper prices for its basic products and to improve its trade by lifting protectionist measures.

Rodriguez also denied that there are 15,000 political prisoners in Cuba, and he added that no one has been jailed for making statements. There are about 200 persons who have been imprisoned for being involved in certain actions. Rodriguez left for Mexico this morning.

Political Prisoners Charge Denied

PY301533 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0031 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 29 May (EFE) -- Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez today denied that there are 15,000 political prisoners in Cuba, as reported by some opposition organizations. He stated that those in prison will "be released after they serve their sentences."

"There are now no more than 200 counterrevolutionaries under arrest," said Rodriguez, who admitted that "over 20,000 people" were arrested during the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1962.

"In Cuba people are not under arrest for ideological reasons, but for what they committed," said Rodriguez, who today held a press conference in Montevideo, where he is making an official 5-day visit.

Cubans living in exile today reported in Madrid on the situation of some 15,000 political prisoners being held in 200 Cuban jails and asked for the mediation of the Spanish Government to ensure that no one will be detained purely for ideological reasons in Latin America by 1992. The accusation against the Cuban Government was made during the Fourth Congress of Cuban Intellectual Dissidents, organized by the Humanism and Democracy Foundation, that will close on 30 May.

Rodriguez labeled those attending the Madrid congress as "miserable" and "the scum of Cuban intellectuals."

Rodriguez told EFE that Spanish prisoner Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo will be released "after he serves his sentence. If he is released sooner, it will be because of the benevolence of the Cuban Government."

Rodriguez added that Gutierrez Menoyo "is in excellent health" and that "he has not much left" of his sentence to serve. Gutierrez Menoyo, who was born in Madrid, was arrested when he headed a military attempt to overthrow Fidel Castro with whom he fought during the first years of the Cuban revolution. Rodriguez stated that Gutierrez Menoyo "is a Cuban citizen. We do recognize dual nationality."

Rodriguez added that "Gutierrez Menoyo is an example of the prisoners in Cuba who are imprisoned for what they did and not for what they said."

Visit Ends

PY302015 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1455 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 30 May (EFE) -- Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez this morning ended his 5-day official visit to Uruguay and left for Argentina where he will end his South American tour.

In Montevideo, Rodriguez met with President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and his counterpart Enrique Tarigo. The Cuban vice president also met with the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies Commission for International Affairs.

Rodriguez said in the presence of the Uruguayan lawmakers that his country is ready to withdraw its military and civilian advisers from Nicaragua "immediately" if a general agreement for peace in Central America so requires.

He said that there are about 800 Cuban advisers in Nicaragua, of whom 550 to 650 are civilians -- "teachers, engineers, sugar cultivation experts, and other."

Rodriguez denied rumors spread by Cuban exiles that there are 15,000 political prisoners in his country, saying that "there are not more than 200," and that in Cuba people are imprisoned "for what they do, not for what they say."

In Montevideo, Rodriguez held a meeting with opposition leaders and received from Julio Iglesias, the capital's acting mayor, a medal commemorating the 250th anniversary of the City Hall.

The Cuban vice president also visited the ALADI head offices, and the university.

FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS CONTADORA 'ONLY OPTION'

PY292140 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias has said at the United Nations that the problems of Africa and Latin America are similar and have been caused by unfair international trade relations. Iglesias also admitted that a sense of fatigue may have befallen Contadora, but it remains the only viable option for peace.

The Uruguayan foreign minister spoke at a special session of the UN General Assembly, which convened to deal with the crisis in Africa. He said that Uruguay and the rest of Latin America are concentrating their efforts to promote their economic and social development under a system of freedom and democracy. Iglesias added that Latin America knows the obstacles Africa faces as a consequence of unfair and regressive international trade and financial relations, because Latin America faces similar obstacles.

Talking with journalists, Minister Iglesias reiterated that Contadora is at this time the only viable option for peace in Central America. Answering a question, the minister said that the assistance given to irregular groups -- alluding to the contras -- is hindering peacemaking efforts.

LIMITED SCOPE TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA RATIFIED

FL292036 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0405 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 28 May (NOTIMEX) -- Today, Cuba and Mexico have exchanged the instruments of ratification that place in effect the limited scope agreement signed in Havana on 15 March 1985.

This announcement was made tonight by the Secretariat of Foreign Relations, which indicated that the exchange of the instruments of ratification was carried out by Alfonso de Rosenzweig-Diaz, under secretary of foreign relations, and Dr Jose Fernandez de Cossio, Cuban ambassador to Mexico.

The Secretariat of Foreign Relations explained that this agreement has the object of furthering Latin American integration and of broadening, strengthening, and making more dynamic the trade already existing between the two countries.

PRC, JAPAN WANT TO PURCHASE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY

FL282256 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1924 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 28 May (NOTIMEX) -- Chinese and Japanese industrial firms want to purchase Mexican technology, the Mexican Petroleum Institute [IMP] has reported. The IMP added it has promoted a wide range of services to those two nations with favorable results, and an increase in sales is foreseen.

Among the technology of interest of those two nations are energy technology, hydrodeparafinization, and the reuse of lubricating oils. The Asian nations have also manifested special interest in the design of marine platforms, both for drilling operations and for the exploitation of oil fields.

The IMPEX [expansion unknown] process created by the IMP, which permits the transformation of heavy oils into the primary residue of a light crude oil which can later be refined by conventional means with great efficiency, also interested the two nations.

The IMP has offered its technology and the technical consultants needed for its application and for supervising the different stages of the process.

ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR ON BILATERAL COOPERATION

FL280316 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0030 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 26 May (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Algeria maintain foreign policies of principles, based on the respect for the self-determination of the peoples and on the desire that conflicts will always be resolved by dialogue and not by arms, Algerian Ambassador to Mexico Nur ad-Din Yazid Zerhoumi has said here. He added that the two nations coincide because, at the United Nations, in the Nonaligned Countries Movement, Algeria and Mexico have participated in the study of international problems, and their proposed solutions have always been peaceful.

Zerhoumi said his country will always oppose all foreign intervention in the life of the peoples and desires a reinforcement of the multilateral negotiating fora, which can keep world peace.

He said that his country was one of the first to support with great decision the Mexican proposal for the creation of a new and more fair international economic order. He said Algeria's identification with Mexico becomes manifest when it is known that in the multilateral fora both nations have coincided 96 percent of the time in the votes they have cast.

Finally, he announced that a joint cooperation commission would soon be installed by the two countries, especially to exchange petroleum industry technology and to contribute knowledge each of the nations has in the field of industry, in order to create their own techniques.

GUATEMALAN BORDER SURVEILLANCE TO INCREASE

PA301524 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 May 86

[Rocio Galvan report]

[Excerpt] Navy Secretary Admiral Miguel Angel Gomez Ortega announced today that helicopter pads will be built along the Mexican-Guatemalan border to reinforce surveillance against drug trafficking and to prevent the establishment of more Guatemalan [refugee] camps in Mexico.

COMMUNICATIONS LAND STATION COMPLETED IN HERMOSILLO

FL292220 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0440 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 28 May (NOTIMEX) -- A new land station for communications via satellite, telephone, and television that will link the city of Hermosillo, Sonora, with certain oriental countries has been completed by the Secretariat of Communications and Transport.

The new station, named Standard B of the Pacific, has parabolic antenna 13 meters in diameter with initial capacity for 2 television channels and 60 telephone lines, which are sufficient to take care of the demand for service -- via Intelsat -- with Japan, Korea, Australia, China, the Philippines, and other countries.

Construction of the Pacific earth station began in February 1986. The completed station has its base, antenna, equipment room, machinery, and batteries to power the station, which will support the station already in service in Hermosillo where communications with abroad are concerned.

Technicians and specialists of the land station ran routine periodic tests with the transmission of international signals when the communications equipment and antenna had been put in place and assembled.

Through the Hermosillo land stations, Mexico will be able to transmit its signals via Intelsat for the transmission of the soccer games that will begin next month.

BELIZEESQUIVEL ON FRUITFUL ECONOMIC, ANTIDRUG PROGRAMS

PA312327 Paris AFP in Spanish 1901 GMT 31 May 86

[By Jean-Pierre Bousquet]

[Text] Belmopan, 31 May (AFP) -- Government programs for economic recovery and the struggle against drug trafficking are beginning to yield fruit. This statement was made to AFP by Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel. In spite of strong criticism from the opposition, which has accused the prime minister of implementing an antipopular economic policy and a weak antidrug trafficking struggle, the prime minister believes that his administration, which has been in power a little less than 1 year and 6 months, has performed credibly.

An IMF mission that arrived this week in Belize, in addition to stating its approval because all the objectives that had been set as a result of a stand-by agreement for the end of March have been reached, agreed to release \$2.6 million that had been blocked. The country's foreign exchange reserves, which in 1984 were enough to cover only 2 weeks of imports, have now grown to the point that they are enough to cover 3 months. During the same period the balance of payments passed from a \$38 million deficit to an \$18 million surplus.

Esquivel, however, stays away from exaggerated optimism and plans to be prudent in guiding the country's economy, which requires the strengthening of the agricultural, industrial, and tourism sectors with foreign investments. Esquivel acknowledged that the current results were made possible thanks to the IMF funds, an increase in private investment and tourism and to a reduction in imports and public expenditures. Fortuitous factors such as the arrival of \$4 million in connection with the filming of a motion picture in the Mosquitos coast area, something that made up for the fall in sugar exports, also helped. However, as the opposition sees it, the government policies have resulted in inflation, the import of staple goods, and increased unemployment.

Esquivel expects more foreign investment as well as revenue deriving from the sale of residency titles to foreign citizens. Esquivel has congratulated himself over the agreement signed with Coca-Cola Foods, which acquired 60,000 hectares of land in the Gallon Jug region in the country's northwest, close to the border with Guatemala, to cultivate citrus fruits. The acquisition of substantial funds through the sale of residency certificates will take place by means of the purchase of \$25,000 state bonds reimbursable in 10 years without interest. The program is aimed at attracting residents of Hong Kong who may not want to go under communist domination. Belize has already opened a consulate for this purpose. The antidrug struggle is taking place through the systematic discovery of plantations and their destruction with herbicides using helicopters lent by Mexico, the prime minister said.

EDUCATION MINISTER AIKMAN CRITICIZES USAID

FL022328 Belize City THE BELIZE TIMES in English 1 Jun 86, p 1

[Text] Belize City, Thursday May 29th, 1986 -- Education Minister Derek Aikman, is upset with the U.S. Government. He complains that the USAID in Belize is not supporting and cooperating with the Esquivel governments.

He is hurt most of all because for many years, he says, he has been defending U.S. Interests in Belize even when it was unpopular to do so. In a letter written to a USAID official in Belize, the controversial minister launched into a "bitter attack on the United States. [quotation marks as received] This letter was copied to the members of the cabinet, UDP [United Democratic Party] members of the National Assembly and the U.S. charge d'affairs, Mr Keith Guthrie.

It is not yet clear what prompted Aikman, undoubtedly one of the most right wing and arch-conservative members of the Esquivel government, to behave in such an uncharacteristic manner to the point where he is now publicly castigating the Reagan administration and its officials in Belize. According to one source, the minister is peeved because USAID is not allowing him a free hand with the tenders selection over the construction of the vocational school annex on St Thomas Street, Belize City.

POWER RATES, FOOD PRICES FUEL INFLATION INCREASE

FLO22338 Belize City THE BELIZE TIMES in English 1 Jun 86, p A

[Excerpts] In the 16 months since the Esquivel government came to power, the cost of living in Belize has skyrocketed. House rents have been increased by an average of 25 per cent and the cost of utilities have gone up considerably. This past month residents of Belize City have been complaining about the sudden jump in their light bills. A check with various households and business establishments has revealed that for the month of April there was an increase in the bills varying between 15-30 percent.

This sharp increase in electricity is difficult to understand. The kilowatt rate is still at 41 cents despite the major reductions in the cost of imported fuel. But even at this rate, the sudden jump is mysterious and has caused many businessmen to lodge a complaint with the chamber of commerce. The chamber, it is reported has undertaken to "raise the matter" with government. At the supermarkets and grocery stores, food prices have also been showing a marked increase particularly since January when Prime Minister Esquivel increased the stamp tax on imported goods and added various food items to the list of goods attracting the 12 percent tax. If the present rate of inflation, experienced since January 1986 should continue, the poverty level and hardships will become scandalous and intolerable. And this no doubt will have a serious impact on the growing crime wave.

COSTA RICA

ARIAS DISCUSSES C.A. SITUATION WITH HABIB

PA021648 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] President Oscar Arias and U.S. special envoy Philip Habib have met and discussed various aspects of the Central America situation. They also discussed the possibility that the Contadora peace act could be signed on 6 June based on the results of the Esquipulas meeting and, specifically, on the position stated by Arias in Esquipulas. Attending the meeting, which took place a few days ago, were Minister of the Presidency Rodrigo Arias Sanchez, Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto, and first vice President Jorge Manuel Dengo.

President Arias told Habib that peace in the area depends on the existence of democracy. He said that peace will not be secured in the area unless democratic systems are established in all the sister nations. Arias noted that this is what he said at the Esquipulas meeting because this is how all the Costa Rican people feel.

The U.S. official said he is satisfied with President Arias' position in favor of democracy, according to what the president himself told the media.

The meeting between Arias and Habib took place in an atmosphere of frankness and seriousness. This was reported by the president in reference to the meeting that took place Saturday night. President Arias added that it lasted more than 2 hours and it was a result of the first visit Habib made to a Central American country since the Esquipulas summit.

Comments on Contadora

FL021750 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1525 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] San Jose, 2 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Costa Rica's President Oscar Arias said today the possibility of the Contadora peace accord being signed on 6 June is becoming increasingly remote. He explained that he met last Friday with U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, to whom he told that the Central American problem is political.

On behalf of the U.S. Government, Habib offered broad support to the Arias administration in its stance vis-a-vis Nicaragua, to the Contadora process, and to the signing of the accord for peace and cooperation in Central America. Arias noted that for the Costa Ricans democracy is different from what it is believed to be in Nicaragua, and stressed that in Costa Rica there is democracy while in the neighboring country there is none. If the Central American peoples have no possibility of freely electing their presidents in the ballot boxes, they will be forced to resort to bullets, he said in closing.

EDEN PASTORA ENDS 5-DAY HUNGER STRIKE

PA030227 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Commander Eden Pastora, popularly known as Commander Zero, today ended a hunger strike he started 5 days ago because some basic points of his petition have been resolved. He explained that the immigration status of his ARDE companions and two of his sons was resolved and he managed to attract Costa Rican and international public attention regarding the present grave situation of the Nicaraguan people's struggle. Likewise, Pastora Gomez added that he fully trusts in the deep-seated democratic values that have historically forged Costa Rica and that have been an inspiration to him at this time. He also added that he has full confidence in President Arias Sanchez and is sure that his request for asylum will be favorably resolved, because it is in line with Costa Rican tradition.

EL SALVADOR

RIGHTS ACTIVIST SAYS CHURCH SUPPORTS GUERRILLAS

PA010157 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Serious accusations were lodged against the nongovernmental human rights commission during a news conference this afternoon by a former member of that organization who also admitted to being a member of the armed group, National Resistance. Luz Janet Alfaro Pena, a member of the nongovernmental human rights commission who was arrested on 20 May by agents of the Treasury Police, discussed the influence exerted by the FMLN-FDR in the Committee of Mothers and other humanitarian organizations.

During her appearance before the press, Janet Alfaro, alias Michelle Salinas, revealed names and aliases of members the nongovernmental human rights commission and of other organizations in which they are active. She said that the church and Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas are aware of this situation. She said that the Treasury Police arrested her after photographic evidence confirmed her membership in the National Resistance and not because she belongs to the human rights group. She said that through an agreement with the Armed Forces -- the contents of which she did not reveal -- she decided to provide names and aliases of members of that commission and of other key people in the left-wing movement. She outlined work organization charts tracing the influence that the FMLN-FDR have at a nationwide level on committees and organizations that defend human rights, including the Committee of Mothers.

Janet Alfaro decided to join National Resistance after a group of displaced persons were granted refuge on the premises of the archbishopry. She said that Msgr Rivera y Damas was aware that while being an active guerrilla she was taking out food that was allegedly for the displaced people but which she ended up taking to the FMLN groups.

[Begin Alfaro recording] The Catholic Church proposes multimillion-dollar projects to improve the refugees' conditions, but if you visit the refugee camps you will see they are unfit for human habitation. There are no bathrooms, houses, nothing. Where is all the money that the archbishopry has? [end recording]

She said that Msgr Rivera y Damas hides behind an image of neutrality and independence regarding the conflict, while actually supporting the rebels.

[Begin recording] [Alfaro] We were also displaced. If you recall, in 1982 the human rights commission used to work on the premises of the archbishopry along with the Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero Committee of Mothers.

[Question indistinct]

[Alfaro] Because Msgr Romero still wants to maintain the image of independence before the international community [end recording].

Regarding the reports issued by the nongovernmental human rights commission on the number of dead, arrested, and missing, she said that these figures are manipulated to increase their numbers.

[Begin Alfaro recording] The figures presented by the Salvadoran [nongovernment] human rights commission are 90 percent false and 10 percent true. I say this because when someone is arrested or according to Decree No 50 there is a 2-week investigation period, the person is later either released or sent to the Mariona penitentiary. We have contact with the Mariona prison and they send us lists of the people who are sent to the various penitentiaries. However, the people who are released never come to withdraw their missing persons complaint. Then we do not list those people as released, but as missing. That is how we have 6,000 missing people on record. Some of them have left the country through their own means, some are on economic programs, like in the case of financial refugees or political refugees, who are sent to various countries, including Canada, Australia, and Belgium. [end recording]

She said that the human rights commission on which the FMLN exerts influence operates with the financial assistance it gets from the church through the archbishop's social secretariat, where she used to pick up food and other donations, despite the fact that Father Octavio Cruz, Maria Julia Hernandez, and Laura Guzman, who were in charge of distributing the donations, knew that she was an active guerrilla. She added that approximately 95 percent of the food donations that arrive for the displaced people are taken to the front to support the guerrillas, while the remaining 5 percent is distributed among the refugee camps.

HONDURAS

TIEMPO DEMANDS U.S. COMMITMENT ON CONTRA ISSUE

PA300445 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO In Spanish 29 May 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Commitments With any by the United States"]

[Text] Now that the signing of the Contadora Document is in its decisive stage -- although the signing will be postponed in line with the wishes of the majority of the Central American rulers -- the Honduran knot caused by the presence of the contras stationed in our territory has begun to be disentangled. The Honduran parliamentary delegation that recently went to Washington discussed that problem, perhaps as a priority, and said on its return that one of the issues "of most concern to the U.S. congressmen and senators" was the problem of what the United States will do with the contras if Nicaragua signs the document, or what it will do if the document is not signed.

Of course, those are good and timely questions, although the third fundamental question for Honduras' interests was not included: What will the United States do with the contras if they continue being defeated by the EPS in every way?

The comment made to the Honduran parliamentary delegation by the WASHINGTON POST's influential editor, Mr Rosenfeld, who has been in Honduras and Nicaragua, and with whom we have talked in the past; could not be a fairer assessment of the people (if not of the politicians responsible for this situation), or more enlightening: "You (the Hondurans) have the sympathy of the United States, even of the most radical liberal sectors," Rosenfeld said. "You have not harmed anyone you are the victims in this situation."

The civilian and military politicians who have compromised and continue to compromise our country, with the totally illegal presence of the contras -- an army of 20,000 men located in camps protected by our "authorities," in well-known locations -- share that responsibility with the U.S. Government. The questions asked by the Honduran deputies are somewhat demagogic, considering that Carlos Orbin Montoya, the president of the National Congress, said during that same visit that the \$100 million in aid requested by President Reagan of the U.S. Congress to increase the contras firepower is really for Honduras. What we see there is rather a desire to bolster President Reagan's policy in Central America, using Honduras as the spearhead, and to that end prepare the ground work for President Azcona's visit to Washington.

Undoubtedly, Honduras is the victim in all this and in that we agree with THE WASHINGTON POST editor. The most dramatic aspect of this is that the Honduran people have opposed that policy of support for the contras, and for some time have been suffering the consequences of the depredation and discredit that that policy has brought us.

However, the Honduran deputies went and questioned the U.S. people, but now they should ask president Azcona on his return from Washington what he did in that regard.

What measures have been taken by the Honduran Government to make sure that the United States -- in exchange for the support for its policy in the form of illegal use of our territory by its contract army to attack Nicaragua -- will take charge of those 20,000 soldiers and their relatives who are residing here, once the Contadora document is signed or once that mercenary force is definitively defeated? We Honduran people have the right to know what pledges those responsible for Washington's policy and President Reagan himself have made to resolve that problem. If we are to talk about seriousness and patriotism, it is not possible to agree to such support without establishing a commitment in case of failure.

Is it that the Honduran Congress, the Honduran president, and the chief of the Honduran Armed Forces do not think that such a commitment is essential? Wouldn't it matter if Honduras, to top all misfortunes, sooner or later is left with a nucleus of refugees similar to that of the Arabs in Israel and other countries in the Middle East, which cause huge problems that are almost unsolvable?

COMMENTATOR DISAPPOINTED WITH AZCONA'S U.S. TRIP

PA291754 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 May 86

[Station commentary by Rodrigo Wong Arevalo: "Nothing New at the Fair"]

[Text] The Honduran president's tour of the United States ends today, and the results that he has obtained from it are contrary to what many expected. So far we have not heard anything about an increase in the economic assistance for our country which was basically the reason for that trip and the government had had many important plans for that aid. Hondurans and people abroad have agreed that the president's tour did not reach the goal of obtaining greater financial support from the United States. Yesterday, First Lady Miriam de Azcona told this station that she had attended many receptions but that, truthfully speaking, no cooperation offers had been received. No offers for cooperation had been made at these receptions.

The truth is that regarding these trips to the United States, it is becoming a habit to create false expectations about the accomplishments of the official delegation. People were led to believe that the leaders of the nation were going to get something special out of their tour of the United States. They were led to believe that the government leaders were going to get more economic aid and financing. People were led to believe that the North Americans feel that we must get more aid. In other words, people were led to believe that the North Americans view us as something special. Then, there is the belief that we must go there to beg for this aid which must be given through disbursements that are hard to get due to obstacles in U.S. bureaucracy.

But things aren't that easy. The U.S. economic cooperation is increasingly linked to several conditions, the compliance with which means that we would be yielding national interests more and more, especially those that concern our sovereignty. There are many people, even within the government, who thought that to go to the United States to seek economic support was like going to a fair where everything is sold at low prices. But the times of fairs, and they existed, belong to the past. The problem of Honduras with the United States is that our country has negotiated very badly. It has gone against itself in the negotiation of interests shared with the United States.

In the previous administration, we yielded a stretch of our land to train Salvadoran soldiers because of pressure from the U.S. Government, which urgently wanted Salvadoran troops to improve themselves, militarily and strategically, by training in another territory, outside of their own land, and out of the reach of guerrilla movements. In this disgraceful and humiliating concession, we yielded to the creation of a training center for Salvadorans because the then-military commander pleaded with President Roberto Suazo Cordova on behalf of this idea to the extent that he convinced the president that it was better to have the gringos here first in order to ask them for cooperation later. This was the worst deal because once the North Americans were here, they said that they were here to become our saviors.

The fact that the United States keeps offering military aid means that it is all that the powerful government has contemplated in its cooperation programs.

The Caribbean Basin initiative, which the U.S. President described as the most important solution that the United States has offered to the countries of Central America and the Caribbean, is not a sincere and fair proposal as far as Honduras is concerned, particularly if we take into account that our sad situation does not allow us to take advantage of this plan because we can offer little or nothing to the U.S. market.

Of course, it is not the U.S. people's fault that we are many years behind in this country and that we are not prepared to take advantage of these important offers in which we have to do our share in order to benefit from this cooperation. However, they should be brilliant enough to know that to make this kind of offer to countries like ours is tantamount to placing the carrot before the horse.

The Caribbean Basin Initiative is a mirage that is seen but cannot be felt and much less used. Honduras is perhaps the country with the smallest chance to take advantage of this offer because of its deplorable production conditions. It is true, we must not promote these attempts at depending on foreign aid. However, regarding the United States, it is not a matter of begging with a club in your hand as many claim we are doing. We insist that the United States also owes us a lot when we play the role of gendarmes. It is a role we claimed for ourselves when we felt so close to that nation because of geographic and traditional factors.

Every time the United States carries out a military maneuver in Honduras, although they serve to train our soldiers, it is destroying a large portion of our forest. The forest of the Mosquitia region and those where these maneuvers are held are suffering the consequences. In the United States itself, the U.S. Army couldn't carry out such big maneuvers because the agencies that protect the U.S. ecology would not allow it. In the meantime, the U.S. leaders are pleased to see that they have such unconditional allies in our governments that there is no need for them to exert any pressure because the doors are wide open for them here. Therefore, problems won't be solved by giving everything to the North Americans and then going to Washington later on. It takes negotiating ability to deal with a powerful nation with dignity.

In the previous administration, Suazo Cordova believed in the same thing and he failed in his attempts to get the U.S. Government to increase the financial aid by going there in person. Many delegations may go to Washington and when they return empty-handed they will be like the town's artisan who went to the fair and couldn't sell anything. How did you do at the fair, friend? He asked. Nothing. There was nothing new at the fair, he replied.

TRADE, PAYMENTS PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

FL310102 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] A protocol on trade and payments for the year 1986 and other important documents that will govern trade between USSR and Cuba were signed today in Moscow. Boris Aristov and Ricardo Cabrisas, ministers of foreign trade of the USSR and Cuba, respectively, signed the agreement. Trade between the USSR and Cuba will exceed R8 billion this year.

FURTHER ON RODRIGUEZ VISIT TO URUGUAY

Invitation to Sanguinetti

FL301141 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has described relations with Uruguay as excellent and noted agreement on Latin America's main problems. The Cuban leader, who ends his Uruguay visit today, noted the extent of Cuban-Uruguayan bilateral relations and announced that an official invitation for President Julio Maria Sanguinetti to visit Cuba is included in efforts to develop closer relations between the two countries.

Visit Concluded

PA310317 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 May 86

[Report by Mario Nelson Santos from Montevideo]

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of State, today ended an official 5-day visit to Uruguay. According to his statements during a press conference, this visit has proved highly satisfactory. During his stay in this country, Rodriguez met with President Julio Maria Sanguinetti, ministers of state, parliamentarians, and journalists. He also talked at length with political opposition leaders. In addition, he indicated Cuba's purpose to join the Latin American Integration Association, ALADI, as observer.

A commercial exchange agreement has been signed by the Cuban and Uruguayan Governments. The document was signed by Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada and Alberto Rodriguez, acting Uruguayan foreign minister. The document will be valid for 3 years, can be renewed every year thereafter and includes provisions for the trade of manufactured products. In the past few hours, Rodriguez talked for a considerable length of time with local journalists. He pointed out his satisfaction over agreements reached during his conversation with Sanguinetti.

[Begin Rodriguez recording] The agreements in problems that I and Cuba regard as fundamental in Latin America at present have been mounting. I would say that, first of all, the Contadora (?negotiations) should continue. The Uruguayan president has said that Contadora is like a bicycle. It is necessary to go on pedaling so that it will not fall down. We agree with this view, that it is necessary to pedal considerably. In the second place, when I arrived in this country, I saw with satisfaction that the president felt that 6 June, a date that many regard as a [words indistinct] date, is fundamental [words indistinct]. This is how not only Cuba views this but other important Latin American nations as well. [end recording]

Success of Trip Noted

FL301724 Havana Radio Periodico Del Aire in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Montevideo -- The consolidation of full relations between Uruguay and Cuba and the affirmation of the Contadora Group as a peaceful instrument in Central America stand out among the achievements of Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez who has concluded his visit to Uruguay. The trip was of historical importance as is evidenced by Rodriguez' lengthy conference with Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti, his contacts with political and local leaders, and his speeches in Parliament and at the Latin American Integration Association. As a result of the visit, a decisive increase is expected in trade, cultural, and scientific-technical exchange between Uruguay and Cuba.

CHILEAN LABOR LEADER ON U.S. INTERVENTION

PA021307 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Victor Hugo Gac, a member of the executive committee of the National Workers Command, told PRENSA LATINA in Belgrade that the United States is trying to prevent the Chilean people from toppling General Augusto Pinochet through a large-scale mobilization. Gac was present at the 10th congress of Yugoslav unions. After saying that the U.S. Government is now doing in Chile what it did in Haiti and the Philippines, Gac added that the Yankees are trying to convince Pinochet to step down before this inevitable event takes place. Gac said that the U.S. maneuvers are an effort to prevent the people from forming a government and a political system in keeping with popular expectations. Regarding Pinochet's position, the Chilean labor leader said that the regime is trying to control social pressures by way of large-scale repression similar to that unleashed during the dictatorship's early years.

COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY TO BE EXPORTED TO GDR

FL022318 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Cuba will export more than 2 million integral circuits to the GDR for manufacturing computer components. Cuba produces several types of computers for industrial, documentation, and education centers.

BALAGUER: ECONOMIC CRISIS 'WORST IN HISTORY'

FL021804 Santo Domingo Radio Antilles Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] President-elect Joaquin Balaguer has stated that the Dominican Republic is going through the worst economic crisis of its entire history. The leader of the Christian Social Revolutionary Party has said that once again he will direct the course of the country in a very delicate situation. Noting the main problems he will have to deal with when he assumes power on 16 August, Dr Balaguer said:

[Begin recording] Unemployment, the rising cost of living, the general economic depression, the drop in livestock and agricultural production, and the foreign debt are the problem [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Dr Balaguer stressed the need to reunite the national family.

[Begin recording] We know what the lack of unity in the national family is. [Words indistinct] elections bring big problems, even when they are held as they have been held in this country, within a democratic environment. They always cause friction that remains in the environment for some time and is overcome little by little. Those problems are fundamental problems [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Nevertheless, he appeared to be confident that the great problems facing the country will be overcome little by little in due time. He explained that the country's problems will have to be faced with decisiveness by the administration in power from 16 August.

[Begin recording] The administration in power after 16 August will have to face up to [words indistinct] appropriate solutions. This does not mean that this is all that is going to be totally resolved or as quickly as we would all wish. [passage indistinct][end recording]

RETIRED MILITARY OFFICERS TO BE REASSIGNED

FL021644 Santo Domingo Radio Antilles Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Dr Joaquin Balaguer has said that he will reassign to the Armed Forces those military men who it can be determined were retired unjustly. Balaguer conditioned his possible reassignment of these men to service records showing they have the capacity, dedication, and need [words indistinct]. He said that in the reassignments the organic law of the Armed Forces will be respected, and an attempt will be made to avoid the Armed Forces' becoming politicized again.

According to Balaguer, the actions of the Armed Forces will be aimed at achieving the continuity of the process of their professionalization.

BARBADOSBORROW DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY, CABINET CHANGES

FL021803 Bridgetown CANA in English 1755 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, June 2, CANA -- Barbados' foreign policy will be an independent one and island's new government is not expecting the United States to be a Santa Claus, Prime Minister Errol Barrow says. In an interview with the Trinidad EXPRESS, Barrow was asked how he felt about a United States presence in the Caribbean.

If it is presence in the shape of tourists, he is quoted as saying, I think it should be increased. But if it is in the shape of people from the CIA and the State Department I am not in favour of it. Regarding the pro-American policies of Dominica and Jamaica, Barrow said: I have never supported their policies so we don't have to quarrel about it. That is their foreign policy. We will have our own foreign policy. We always have had. He said he did not consider that Prime Minister Eugenia Charles of Dominica, whom he described as a student and family friend, suited this day and age in politics. On Jamaica's prime minister, he said: Mr Seaga thinks the solution to Jamaica's problem is to get President Reagan to play Santa Claus. I do not believe in Santa Claus. It is simple, that's all -- we disagree in our beliefs.

Barrow, whose Democratic Labour Party (DLP) won a landslide general election victory last week, criticised the outgoing Barbados Labour Party (BLP) for its alleged subservience to Washington. Barrow said that he was setting in motion machinery to straighten out government departments in Barbados and, therefore, could not tell when he could have a meeting with Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister George Chambers. I know nearly everyone in Trinidad and Tobago politics and they are all friends of mine, he said but I do not interfere with the internal politics of Trinidad because I think that it is a matter for the Trinidadian people.

Barrow pointed to unemployment and unproductive expenditure in the public sector as two major factors which helped to account for the large movement away from the BLP.. Barrow pointed to the Bds100 million dollar Central Bank building, a 100 million dollar road in Barbados when there are crying social needs such as shortages of housing and factories being closed down without any proper assistance from the government. Another problem, Barrow charged, had been a complete disrespect for procedures by government ministers who seemed to believe they were above the law.

Cautious on RSS

FL022150 Bridgetown CANA in English 2114 GMT 2 Jun 86

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 2, CANA -- Barbados newly-elected government today signalled it will adopt a cautious approach to the Regional Security System (RSS), a four-year-old defence pact involving seven eastern Caribbean countries.

...We have to watch this regional security scheme very carefully because it was contributed in Washington and I have reservations about anybody in Washington sitting down and telling us what we should have in the eastern Caribbean... new Prime Minister and Defence Minister Errol Barrow told reporters. At his first news conference, hours after officially assuming office, Barrow said he discussed the RSS two days ago with St Vincent and the Grenadines Prime Minister James Mitchell and held reservations similar to Mitchell's on the RSS, headquartered in Barbados. Mitchell has kept St Vincent and the Grenadines out of active participation in the RSS, asserting that a military build-up was not a solution to the region's problems.

Besides Barbados and St Vincent, the RSS involves Dominica, St Lucia, Grenada, Antigua and Barbuda, and St Kitts and Nevis. Under the arrangement, they share Coast Guard Services, and can come to each other's assistance to put down internal revolts or external attacks. The former Barbados Labour Party (BLP) government, defeated in general elections last Wednesday, was a strong supporter of the system as a means of protecting regional democratic institutions.

Barrow said his government would be particularly interested in strengthening Coast Guard services with its Caribbean neighbours to combat drug smuggling in the area. He criticised what he said was the secrecy surrounding the size of the Barbados Defence Force (BDF) that obtained under the previous administration. The BDF is a component of the RSS. I had to ask a foreign government what the size of the defence force was and they assured me that the Barbados Defence Force was 1,800 personnel, Barrow said. I was therefore surprised when Mr Bernard St John (the former prime minister) said a few weeks ago that it was only 1,000 personnel...I think they have kept it a secret even from him when he was minister of defence.

Barrow added: This is very serious business because it should not be a secret how many people you have in the defence force unless you had some sinister reason for not disclosing the size because in every democratic country in the country, they would tell you. Barrow declined to name the foreign country that supplied the information, which he said was reliable because the country had highly efficient intelligence services..

He said a defence force, numbering between 180 and 300 persons, was adequate for Barbados, but the new government would first have to find productive alternative employment before contemplating a reduction in the size of the BDF, comprising ground forces, a marine wing, and an air wing. Barrow said the police, which he depicted as being understaffed with about 1,000 persons, was the most logical place where some BDF personnel could be absorbed. I consider the work that the police force has to do in Barbados more important than a lot of people running up and down in fatigues saying hup, two, three, four, hup, two, three, four all day long, he remarked.

Cuts Ministerial Salaries

FL021517 Bridgetown CANA in English 1442 GMT 2 Jun 86

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 2, CANA -- New Barbados Prime Minister Errol Barrow formally assumed duties today after the landslide victory by his centre-left democratic labour party (DLP) in last Wednesday's general elections.

A top DLP source said the 66 year old leader, back at the helm of government after 10 years in opposition, was expected to spend the day conferring with senior civil servants and nominees to his cabinet, expected to be announced tomorrow. One of the first decisions of the new government was to order a five per cent reduction in the salaries of the prime minister and other government ministers.

Besides Barrow, only one other member of the cabinet, Attorney-General Maurice King, has been sworn in so far. Ex-Education Minister Erskine Sandiford was named deputy prime minister, but the portfolios he will carry were not announced. Barrow has hinted at changes in the ministerial set-up left behind by the ousted Barbados Labour Party (BLP) administration, with the abolition of a separate minister of information and the establishment of a new Ministry of the Public Service.

The DLP won 24 of the 27 seats in the House of Assembly (lower house of Parliament), the largest mandate ever given to a political party in local constitutional history. The BLP won the remaining three. In line with the ministerial salary cuts, announced by Sandiford yesterday, Prime Minister Barrow will have 372.75 dollars (one Bds dollar, 50 cents U.S.) chopped from his approved monthly salary of 7,455 dollars. One of Barrow's campaign promises was to reduce the cost of running the government.

Makes Cabinet Changes

FL021848 Bridgetown CANA in English 1837 GMT 2 Jun 86

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 2, CANA -- Signalling that job creation would be a major preoccupation of his new government, Barbados Prime Minister Errol Barrow today announced a Ministry of Employment among three new portfolios in a slightly expanded cabinet. A Ministry of Public Service, whose job will probably be to carry out the government's pledge to reduce public sector costs and negotiate pending pay increases, and an Economic Affairs Ministry are the other two.

Barrow, speaking today at his first news conference hours after officially assuming office, named 54 year-old retired civil servant Harcourt Lewis to head the public service ministry as a minister of state. The new prime minister will be responsible for economic affairs, planning, defence, electoral matters, civil aviation and shipping.

No one was named minister of employment, labour affairs and community development. The only other cabinet appointment made is that of Attorney General Maurice King.

Barrow said he would have liked to cut the ministries by one of 11, but the new cabinet will number 13 because of the splitting of the ministry of finance and planning, traditionally a portfolio for the prime minister, into two separate ministries. The finance portfolio is widely expected to go to Dr Richie Haynes, a physician specialist who was the DLP's principal spokesman on finance during most of its 10 year stint in opposition. Barrow said Evelyn Greaves, one of three Barbados Workers Union (BWU) trade unionists elected on a DLP ticket last week, would be named a minister. He declined to name the ministry Greaves will head or the other ministers, saying some of them had not been formally consulted.

Barrow's former deputy in opposition, Erskine Sandiford, a one-time education minister, is to be deputy prime minister, but his new ministerial responsibilities were not announced.

In the new administration, the Ministry of Information, which Barrow dubbed a propaganda ministry, was abolished as a separate ministry, and absorbed into another portfolio. Barrow today confirmed that the salaries of ministers and junior ministers in the new administration will be slashed by five per cent, with the possibility of a further reduction next year. It was a unanimous decision of the 24 elected DLP parliamentarians, he said. The measure will not affect the salaries of ordinary parliamentarians, the speaker of parliament and the leader of the opposition because he has not yet been consulted.

The DLP had criticised the extravagance of the former DLP government during the recent election campaign and had promised that if elected to office, it would reduce the cost of government. Another cost-cutting measure is a ban on the use of state cars by government ministers. Barrow was today unable to say what savings would be derived. What was happening was that not only were cars provided for ministers but ministers received travelling allowances except the prime minister and deputy prime minister and then they used government gasoline...and then they had interest free loans for their private cars as well. So they were getting it four ways, he said.

Barrow turned up for work today in his own car and he said ministers of his cabinet would have to do likewise. Government is yet to receive a full list of state cars bought by the previous government. Barrow said he would like to sell all, but at least three would have to be retained for state purposes. If the buses weren't so irregular, I wouldn't mind catching a bus myself because you hear a lot and you get a lot of information by travelling on a bus, Barrow told reporters at the news conference.

SMALL FARMERS REPORT COMPLETION OF CANE HARVEST

FL021612 Bridgetown CANA in English 1606 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 2, CANA -- Barbados' small cane farmers have harvested 98,000 tonnes of canes in the 1986 sugar crop which is scheduled to end this week.

Trevor Kudder, small holder liaison officer with the Barbados Sugar Industry Limited (BSIL), said the tonnage was approximately 10 per cent above last year's. He cited favourable rainfall and a slight increase in the acreage of land under cultivation as reasons for the increase. The small holders sector has already completed harvesting and delivery of canes to the factories, he added. The crop has already surpassed the 110,000 tonne target.

DOMINICA

CHARLES, BLAIZE STRESS PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT

FL022210 Bridgetown CANA in English 2203 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, June 2, CANA -- Grenada's Prime Minister Herbert Blaize and Dominica's head of government Eugenia Charles have stressed the importance of people's participation in national affairs.

You can have a country that looks beautiful...that has a lot of things to produce, but unless the country has people who are committed as people to build in their country, then that country will go to grass, Blaize said.

Blaize, who was the guest speaker at the annual convention of the ruling Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) yesterday pointed out that with all its gold, bauxite, and land for development, Guyana could not pay its debts because people were put aside and government took over. And he indicated that the 1979 revolution which brought the Maurice Bishop government into power took place when government took over and did what they wanted without considering the people.

What we have to do is to make sure that in our parties for democracy, we fully participate in everything, the Grenadian leader advised.

Also addressing the convention, Prime Minister Charles noted that one of Dominica's most important resources was its people. She called for more participation in every aspect of the islands development, singling out agriculture, education, and national security. She continued, the more we produce, the better all of us will be, and the greater our country will be, so that we can stand out as a small country with a small population, but with people who know where they are going, who have their hearts in the right place, and have trained their minds to take their country where all of us want it to go.

Miss Charles urged her party supporters to ignore those who were complaining that times were hard, adding we want no negative people. This is a time for positiveness, for us to realise where we are going, to take the steps to go, and to go forward, and to take other people with you while you are going forward.

Chairman of the Windward Island Banana Association (WINBAN) (Vanoultst Jno Charles) was re-elected DFP chairman, with former acting president and government Senator Jenner Armour as his deputy.

The convention took place at St Joseph, 10 miles north of here, where the DFP won a by-election on May 5th.

HAITI

1,000 DEMONSTRATORS DEMAND MINISTERS' OUSTER

PA030403 Paris AFP in Spanish 0336 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 2 Jun (AFP) -- Some 1,000 persons, mostly youths, demonstrated today against certain members of the Haitian Government in the City of Gonaives, 152 km northwest of Port-au-Prince, according to reports received by telephone in this capital. The demonstrators erected barricades in several streets of the city, particularly in the main avenues of the northern sector which they blocked off by burning assorted material and several tires.

The demonstrators are demanding the ouster from the government of Finance and Economy Minister Leslie Delatour; Secretary of State for Information Aubelin Jolicoeur; and Interior and National Defense Minister Colonel William Regala, who is one of the three members of the National Government Council, CNG.

Schools and business establishments closed their doors in this city, which played an important role in the struggle against the regime of Jean-Claude Duvalier, which fell last 7 February. In the southern neighborhoods of Port-au-Prince, antigovernment youth demonstrators also tried today to erect barricades on the southern highway, but these were rapidly cleared by the police. A general strike order launched by the Democratic Unity Committee (KID), a political association of youths, had little support today in Port-au-Prince, where some stores closed their doors and normal activity was marred by a persistent rainfall that lasted 48 hours.

JAMAICA

POLL INDICATES CONDITIONS WORSE THAN IN 1980

FLO22200 Bridgetown CANA in English 2138 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 2, CANA -- Sixty-five per cent of Jamaicans say conditions have gotten worse since the elections of 1980, according to an opinion poll. At the same time, Prime Minister Edward Seaga continues to trail his Public Utilities Minister Parnell Charles as the member of the cabinet who in the public's estimation was doing a good job, while he has fallen behind Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer as the man seen as best suited to lead the Jamaica Labour Party (JLP). However, among JLP supporters only Seaga was pre-eminent as party leader.

But purely on his performance as prime minister, Seaga has enjoyed an improvement in his rating, with those saying he was doing a good job increasing seven per cent since last December to 17 per cent, and those saying he was performing poorly declining four points to 46 per cent.

The polls by Professor Carl Stone were conducted for the Gleaner Publications earlier this month and are published daily here. According to Stone, 23 per cent said conditions had improved under the JLP government and 12 per cent said they had remained the same. Negative views of the JLP's performance have increased since 1983. In 1982 only 23 per cent said conditions had worsened under the Seaga government. By 1983 that view had grown to 44 per cent. Since 1985 it has increased beyond the 60 per cent mark, Stone said.

Stone pointed out that despite the majority negative view of the government's performance, there is more recognition of the fact that Prime Minister Seaga is trying to get on top of the country's problems. This improvement in Mr Seaga's image most likely reflects the effects of his budget presentation and outline of policies designed to ease pressure on the poor, Stone said.

The Stone polls have shown the JLP, though improving its position, still trailing far behind the opposition People's National Party (PNP). And Prime Minister Seaga has suggested that if the survey had been done later, instead of a few days after his budget presentation, his party's showing would have been better. But in an article today Stone contested that argument.

In terms of the most outstanding minister, Charles maintained the leading position he has always held, with a 31 per cent support -- 11 points down from 1983. Seaga was 17 per cent, followed by Shearer, the deputy prime minister with nine per cent.

However, when only JLP supporters had to make the decision, Seaga came out as the most competent minister with 49 per cent, a narrow three points ahead of Charles.

Of the persons best suited to lead the JLP, Shearer, the former prime minister who made way for Seaga in 1974 had a 35 per cent lead -- three points more than Seaga. Charles, said to have prime ministerial ambitions, was five per cent. Judged by JLP supporters only, however, Seaga was strong as the best choice as party leader with 64 per cent support.

For the PNP, their party leader, Michael Manley, with 87 per cent, was far away the popular choice as its head. Manley was followed by party chairman P J Patterson, and one of the four vice presidents, Portia Simpson, on six per cent each.

ST LUCIA

PRIME MINISTER CONCLUDES TRIP TO JAPAN

FLO30108 Bridgetown CANA in English 0002 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, June 2, CANA -- Japan is to send a mission to St Lucia next month to identify projects which may be financed by the Government of Japan, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance John Compton, said today. Compton has just returned here after a one-week visit to Tokyo, accompanied by the chairman of the National Development Corporation, Leslie Clarke. He described the visit as one of immense value to St Lucia.

He said, it represents a window of opportunity for St Lucia in the field of development aid and investment, and a new friend in the international field whose friendship St Lucia should cultivate. He said the Government of Japan expressed a desire to learn more of St Lucia and requested the prime minister to send a small mission to visit the country at the expense of the Japanese Government.

Japan will, in turn, send an aid mission to St Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines to identify projects for possible funding. The Japanese mission is due here in July, while the St Lucia mission will pay a return visit in September.

Compton said he met the ministers of foreign affairs and agriculture and the director general of the ministry of trade and industry while in Tokyo. Discussions centered on trade aid and investment, and the question of the financing of the geothermal project in which the Japanese had formally shown an interest, he said.

The prime minister also visited the fisheries research station near Tokyo, saw the types of fishing boats which may be of interest to St Lucia and held discussions with officials of the fisheries division on possible assistance to St Lucia.

Compton said, we noted the interest of Japan in being elected to the security council of the United Nations and we promised to examine this interest with sympathy.

Also on the visit was Prime Minister James Mitchell of St Vincent and the Grenadines, who was accompanied by an official of the island's National Development Corporation. The visit was at the expense of the Japanese Government.

PPP ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF MOVING TO RIGHT

FL292039 Bridgetown CANA in English 1921 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, May 29, CANA -- The opposition Marxist-Leninist People's Progressive Party [PPP] has criticised the socialist Guyana Government for moving to the right. The government is opening the door wide for private enterprises and is going back into the clutches of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, the PPP said in a statement.

In what it described as an indepth examination of the new political situation in Guyana, the PPP accused the Desmond Hoyte government of moving with the backing of the United States towards denationalisation and privatisation, and a dependent/deformed type of capitalism as in Latin America and Jamaica, under Seaga. The Hoyte administration has encouraged the growth of the private sector and promote off-shore banking among other recent moves away from heavy state control of the economy.

The Central Committee of the PPP at a recent meeting denounced the PNC government for failure to meet overseas market commitments for rice and bauxite as a result of production shortfalls, the statement said. The PPP said it doubted whether Guyana had the capacity to meet the bauxite demands from Caracas in exchange for Venezuelan fuel under a recently signed agreement.

PASTORAL LETTER WARNS AGAINST 'PEACE AT ANY PRICE'

FL281148 Bridgetown CANA in English 1913 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, May 27, CANA -- Heads of the two leading Christian Churches in Guyana have issued a joint pastoral letter warning congregations against compromising moral principles, and emphasising that church-state relations must be based on truth and justice. The letter, originally prepared for the feast of Pentecost, earlier this month, and read in Anglican and Roman Catholic churches throughout the country, was signed by Anglican Bishop Randolph George and Roman Catholic Bishop Benedict Singh.

The church leaders, sharing their concerns on unity and peace as they affect Christian practice today in Guyana, said that Christians must be on guard against the dangerous attitude which says: Peace at any price. The bishop said the peace-at-any-price attitude involves compromise with moral principles, and this should not be encouraged by Christians. In this context, they declared, we are disturbed that certain events, which took place immediately following the last general election (December 9, 1985), have been brushed aside without any serious attempt to explain why they should have occurred at all.

Some religious leaders were among those who accused the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) of rigging the poll. They later complained that police had searched their homes, ostensibly searching for weapons. The bishops said that fear and force will never bring about peace and unity, nor will selfish and narrow considerations secure cooperation. They added: The church's relationship with the state must be based on truth and justice and on what the spirit is saying to us at any given time about the society in which we live.

The bishops said that all Christians have a duty to be concerned at all times about corruption and dishonesty in our national life, about discrimination based on race or politics; about the plight of the voiceless and poor; about the old; about the moral upbringing of our children....